

*a<sup>1</sup>*

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--CRTs (cathode ray tubes) are typical image-forming apparatus that utilize electron beams and have been used widely.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 1, line 12 and ending at page 2, line 5, with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

*a<sup>2</sup>*

--In recent years, flat type display apparatus using liquid crystal have been gaining popularity, and gradually replacing CRTs. However, they are not emission type and accompanied by a number of problems including the need of a back light, and hence there has been a strong demand for emission type display apparatus. While plasma displays are commercially available currently as emission type displays, they are based on a principle different from CRTs for light emission and are not comparable in terms of the contrast of the displayed image and the coloring performance of the apparatus. Meanwhile, efforts have been paid for research and development in the field of realizing a flat type image-forming apparatus by arranging a plurality of electron-emitting devices that is comparable with a CRT in terms of the quality of the displayed image. For example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 4-163833 discloses a flat type electron beam image-forming apparatus realized by containing linear thermionic cathodes and complex electrode structures in a vacuum envelope.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 5, line 1 and ending at line 3, with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

*a3*

--Thus, there exists a need for improving image-forming apparatus if they are to be made ever thinner because of the risk of electric discharge.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 6, line 23 and ending at line 26, with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

*a4*

--FIG. 1 is a schematic plan view of an embodiment of an image-forming apparatus according to the invention, showing the arrangement of the rear plate and the support frame.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 7, line 21 and ending at line 23, with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

*a5*

--FIGS. 7A and 7B are schematic partial views of another embodiment of an image-forming apparatus according to the invention.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 8, line 14 and ending at line 17, with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

*a6*

--FIGS. 12A and 12B are a plan view and a partial cross sectional view schematically showing another embodiment of an image-forming apparatus according to the invention.--

*a7*

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 8, line 18 and ending at line 20, with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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--FIG. 13 is a schematic plan view of still another embodiment of an image-forming apparatus according to the invention.--

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*a8*

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 8, line 21 and ending at line 24, with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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--FIG. 14 is a schematic plan view of still another embodiment of an image-forming apparatus according to the invention.--

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IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 56, line 2 and ending at line 15, with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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*a9*

--An image-forming apparatus includes an envelope, an electron source and an image-forming member arranged within the envelope, as well as an electron source drive circuit. An electroconductive member is arranged on the inner wall surface of the envelope between the electron source and the image-forming member. An electric current flow path A is formed as extending between the electroconductive member and the ground without passing through any of the electron source and the drive circuit. The electric current flow path A has a resistance lower